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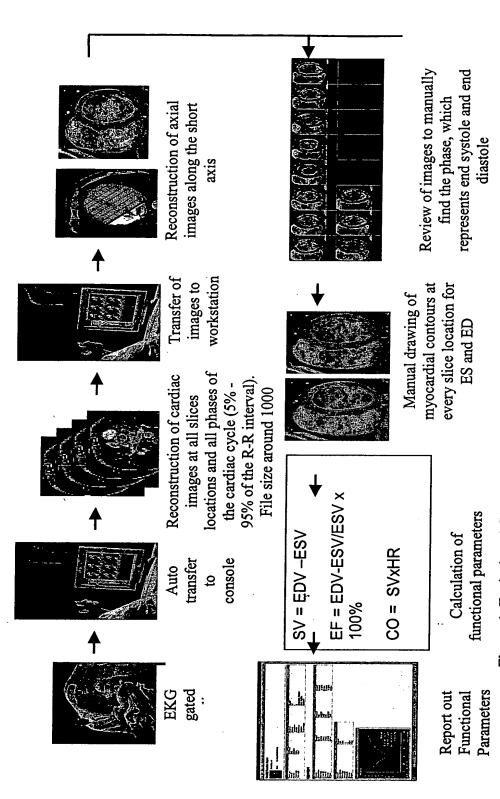


Figure 1. Typical workflow for current methodologies used to calculate LV functional parameters.

Prior Art

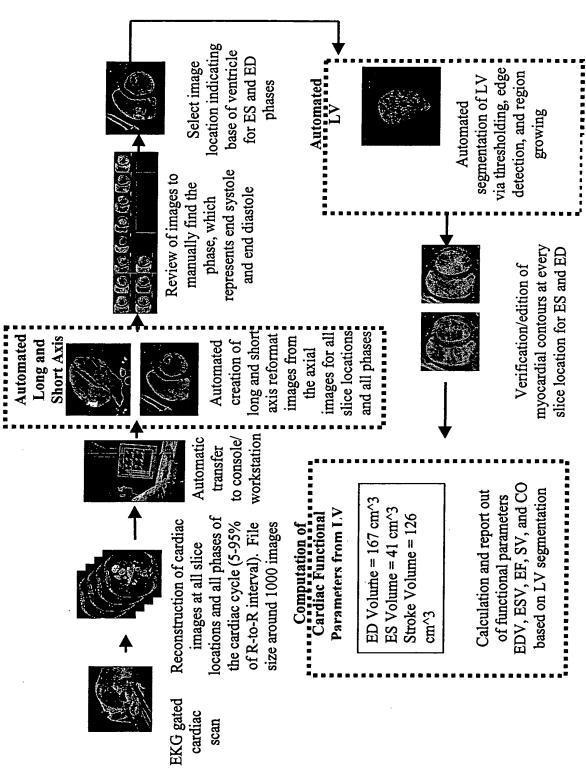
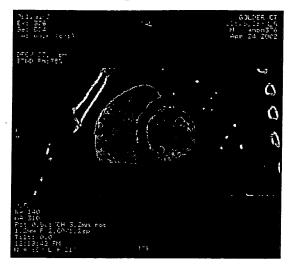
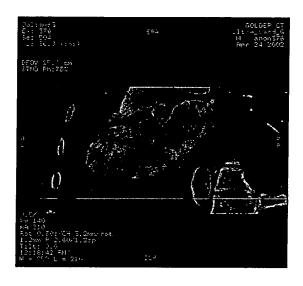


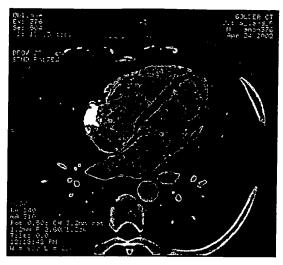
Figure 2. New workflow for accurate non-invasive measurement of cardiac function using tomographic images



Short Axis View



Ventricle Long Axis (Two-Chamber View)

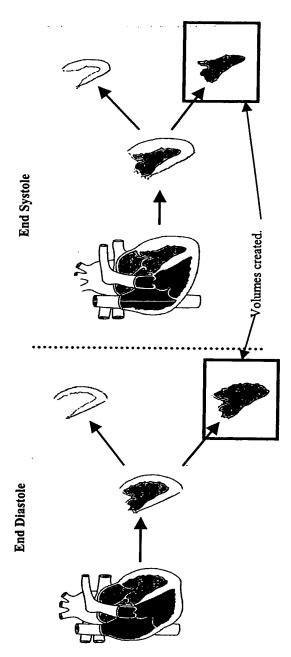


Horizontal Long Axis View (Four-Chamber View)

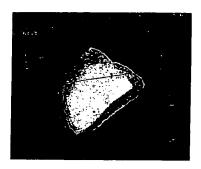


LV Inflow/Outflow Tract View

Figure 3. Representative Short Axis, Vertical Long Axis, Horizontal Long Axis, and Left Ventricle Inflow/Outflow Tract views from a cardiac CT Exam



detection, and region growing algorithms. This is done at both end diastole and end systole to segment the contrast from the ventricular walls and ventricular walls from the contrast. Figure 4. Representation of delineation of the LV from surrounding anatomy via thresholding, edge



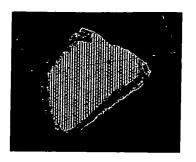


Figure 5. An optimal combination of advanced algorithms such as thresholding, morphological and connectivity tools, edge detection, and region growing are used to segment the contrast within the ventricle from the myocardium.

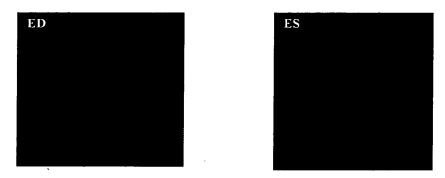


Figure 6. Examples of 3D models of the LV at both end systole and end diastole. By measuring the volume of these models, EDV, ESV, SV, EF, and CO are calculated.

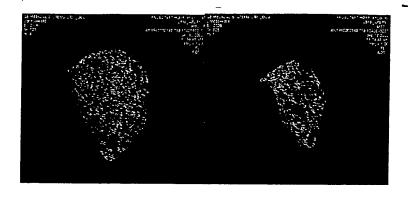
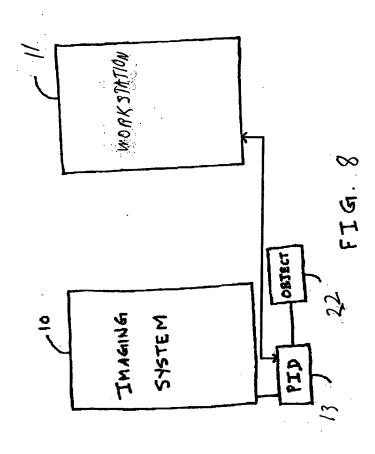
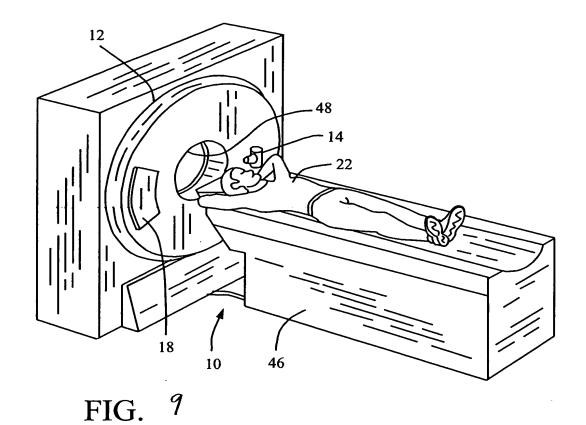


Figure 7. Volume rendering of the LV contrast at both end diastole and end systole.





42-46-**TABLE TABLE** MOTOR CONTROLLER 50--28 14 -40~ COMPUTER **OPERATOR** X-RAY CONSOLE <u>36</u> CONTROLLER 22 30 GANTRY **MOTOR STORAGE** CONTROLLER 38 **IMAGE** DAS RECONSTRUCTOR 20 10 FIG. 10 26 32